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Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). SIORPAES,  
David [IT/IT]; c/o Prof . Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA  
Eindhoven (NL).

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(74) Agent: GROENENDAAL, Antonius, W., M.; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).

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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL];  
Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): MELPIGNANO, Diego [IT/IT]; c/o Prof . Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). GENNARI, Fabrizio [IT/IT]; c/o Prof .

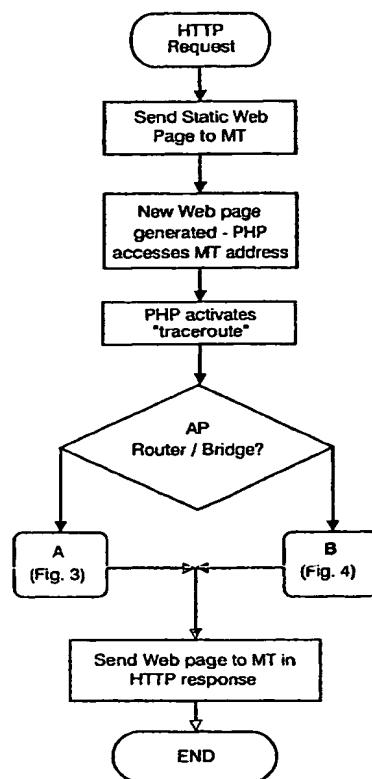
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(54) Title: WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCATION BASED SERVICES

(57) Abstract: In a wireless communications arrangement, a method is disclosed of providing location based services to at least one mobile terminal MT, the mobile terminal MT being adapted for roaming between a plurality of access points AP1-n and for wireless communication therebetween. The access points AP1-n are controlled by a network control means (10) and the method includes: a) the control means (10) activating location based services LBS only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from the mobile terminal MT through an access point AP; and b) the control means (10) determining the location of the mobile terminal MT based on a network address of an access point AP through which said predetermined message was sent and directing said location based services LBS to said mobile terminal MT through said access point AP.



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## Wireless communications arrangements with location based services

The present invention relates to wireless communications arrangements and in particular to wireless communications arrangements in which location based services are provided to a mobile terminal. The invention also relates to wireless communications units, methods and software used in such arrangements.

5

Wireless LANs are becoming popular nowadays, not only in indoor environments but also in outdoor spaces. By means of wireless access points, mobile terminals can use networking services similar to those available in a wired LAN.

10 When a mobile device roams from one access point to another, in some cases it is useful to deliver position-specific content to the user. Many interesting applications are based on location dependent information retrieval and a mobile user can access information that is tightly coupled with its position, even if such information is centralized at the server's side. For example, the content of a Web page could change according to the access point the 15 user is connected to. The Web server, therefore, must be able to detect the mobile terminal's location and be able to change the content delivered according to it.

Once a mobile terminal reaches an access point, IP communication between mobile users and an associated server may be possible, along with the subsequent desire for the provision of location based services (LBS). Context aware information delivering often 20 requires mobile user localization; i.e. the server needs to customize services based on user's context: examples are user or position-specific or related web page contents.

In US 6,101,387 a system is proposed for providing network originated 25 notification of location based services to mobile stations. In this proposal, however, it is necessary to provide means for recording subscriber information and this takes the form of a visiting location register (VLR). This register includes a database containing temporary identification and subscriber information about all known mobile stations currently located in

the area of coverage of an associated mobile switching center (access point). The VLR may comprise a stand-alone unit or may be integrated into the mobile switching center.

In US 2001/0018349A1, a system is proposed for providing location-based services to a plurality of mobile terminals within an area of coverage. The services offered are to be supplied in association with mobile terminal location and tracking. Mobile terminal location may be determined from a variety of location determining means or from signals supplied from the mobile terminal itself. The user in this proposal has to actively discover which services are available and the location server is constantly active for tracking mobile terminals.

This issue of mobile terminal localization can be addressed at the access points by installing short-range devices in charge of pushing a small amount of location dependent information to the mobile user, as in the "Cooltown" approach. "Cooltown" is a project by Hewlett Packard that provides architecture and various technologies to build and deploy LBS. In the "Cooltown" approach, a mobile user is made aware of its position and appropriate tuned queries can then be addressed to the server 10. Mobile devices that approach a hotspot receive location information in the form of a URL. The mobile device consequently sends a request to a server, but in this case the location information is already known. While being a scalable mechanism, this architecture implies that each access point must be configured with its location and must be able to supply this information to the mobile device. This may prove difficult to configure and may require extra functionality in the access point and/or mobile terminal. For example, a second shorter-range wireless data communications device could be needed in order for the mobile terminal to determine its own position. For further information in relation to this option, the reader is referred to "Cooltown-people, places, things: web presence for the real world", Tim Kindberg et al., HP Labs, Palo Alto, CA. September 03, 2001 and to the hyperlink: "<http://cooltown.hp.com/dev/wpapers/webpres/WebPresence.asp>"

Other approaches exist to implement LBS. One of them is based on the new mobility protocols that are being developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). One of these protocols is Mobile IP (MIP), which enables roaming devices to transparently connect to their home network independently of their point of attachment to the Internet. Location information can also be handled by Mobile IP extensions. MIP is a complex algorithm that is unlikely to become widespread in a short time and requires the updating of several existing types of network components, including many mobile terminals.

Other approaches to LBS are emerging that are based on complex middleware architectures for the mobile terminals. The main point in this case is the use of standardized communications protocols that work on top of the transport layer, in such a way that they can handle location information transparently to the user or to the applications. This approach  
5 may require several years to stabilize, until a common approach emerges from the huge amount of different existing technologies (CORBA, UPnP, Jini, SOAP, etc.).

It is a problem with many current arrangements which propose location based services that they require additional hardware and/or software in one or both of the mobile terminal and the access point and many also require active participation of the user in the  
10 location based service discovery and/or ordering procedures.

It is an object of the present invention to provide improved wireless communications arrangements and in particular to provide improved wireless  
15 communications arrangements in which location based services are provided to a mobile terminal. It is also an object of the present invention to provide improved wireless communications units, methods and software products used in such arrangements.

According to the present invention there is provided, in a wireless communications arrangement, a method of providing location based services to at least one  
20 mobile terminal, said mobile terminal being adapted for roaming between a plurality of access points and for wireless communication therebetween, said access points being controlled by a network control means and the method including:

a) said control means activating location based services only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from said mobile terminal through a said access point;  
25 and

b) said control means determining the location of said mobile terminal based on a network address of an access point through which said predetermined message was sent and directing said location based services to said mobile terminal through said access point.

The method may include sending said predetermined message in the form of a  
30 dedicated request, such as a HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request, and a said location based service comprising for example an Internet or intranet web page.

The method may include providing access to said control means of an address of said mobile terminal.

The method may include said control means tracing and/or retrieving a path connecting said control means to said mobile terminal, in order to identify an address of the last router before said mobile terminal.

5 The method may include, in the event that said access points are configured as routers, determining the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal substantially directly from the network address of the currently connected access point.

The method may include, in the event that said access points are configured as bridges, determining the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal through the last router to which the currently connected access point is connected.

10 The method may include determining a medium access control (MAC) address of said mobile terminal on the basis of an Internet protocol (IP) address of said mobile terminal.

15 The method may include said control means determining from said access points which of them holds in its bridging tables said medium access control (MAC) address of said mobile terminal, the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal being identified from the network address of said access point.

The method may include, after determining the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal, generating a said location based service such as a web page and sending said service to said mobile terminal.

20 The method may include determining the at least temporary location of said mobile terminal solely on the basis of the network address of an access point to which said mobile terminal is at least temporarily connected.

25 According to the present invention, a mobile terminal's location need not be tracked by the server. Instead, its position may be determined by the server every time the mobile terminal requests a location-dependent Web page. This saves network and computing resources on both server's and mobile terminal's sides. Therefore, the method may include said control means determining the position of a said mobile terminal substantially every time said mobile terminal requests a location based service.

30 The method does not rely on any specific kind of wireless technology in the hardware used for mobile terminals or access points, rather merely that the wireless technology used should be compatible with a LAN protocol such as Ethernet<sup>TM</sup>. Therefore, the method may include configuring said access points and the or each said mobile terminal to operate in accordance with a LAN compatible, e.g. Ethernet compatible wireless

technology. Two non-limiting examples of such technology comprise the Bluetooth radio standard and/or the IEEE 802.11 radio standard.

The present invention also provides a computer readable medium having recorded thereon a software product for providing location based services to at least one mobile terminal in a wireless communications arrangement, said mobile terminal being adapted for roaming between a plurality of access points and for wireless communication therebetween, said access points being controlled by a network control means and the software product including code for:

a) said control means activating location based services only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from said mobile terminal through a said access point; and

b) said control means determining the location of said mobile terminal based on a network address of an access point through which said predetermined message was sent and directing said location based services to said mobile terminal through said access point.

Said software product may be adapted for execution in said control means, said control means preferably comprising a server accessible by a said mobile terminal. The server may be a server of a wireless local area network of which the mobile terminal and access points form a part, but this is not necessarily so. The server may for example be anyway on a wide arena network such as the Internet and merely needs to be accessible to the mobile terminal.

The present invention also provides a wireless communications arrangement comprising a plurality of access points under the control of a control means and at least one mobile terminal which is adapted to roam between said access points and for wireless communication therewith, said control means being adapted to provide to said mobile terminal one or more location based services, wherein said control means is adapted to activate location based services only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from said mobile terminal through a said access point, to determine the location of said mobile terminal based on a network address of an access point through which said predetermined message was sent and to direct said location based services to said mobile terminal through said access point.

The present invention also provides a wireless communications unit adapted to operate in accordance with the method of the invention and preferably configured at least temporarily as at least one of an access point and a mobile terminal of a wireless communications arrangement, such as one adapted to be compatible with a LAN (local area

network) protocol such as Ethernet<sup>TM</sup>. Non-limiting examples of such an arrangement might comprise a wireless system adapted to operate according to the Bluetooth or IEEE 802.11 standard.

The present invention also provides a control means adapted to operate in accordance with the method of the invention and/or for executing the software product of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a communications arrangement according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart of a method used in the arrangement of Fig. 1;  
Fig. 3 is a flow chart of a subroutine (A) of the method of Fig. 2; and  
Fig. 4 is a flow chart of a subroutine (B) of the method of Fig. 1, this subroutine being an alternative subroutine to that of Fig. 3.

15

The present invention will now be described with reference to certain embodiments and with reference to the above mentioned drawings. Such description is by way of example only and the invention is not limited thereto.

20 Networks that include access points and that are able to provide wireless access to a wide area network such as the Internet or an intranet or extranet are available and an example of such a configuration can be found in some corporate networks, where the IEEE802.11 standard is being deployed and mobile terminals do not need to be equipped with special software to access an intranet or the Internet. This may be embodied in a  
25 communications system based on a wireless radio communications system such as the Bluetooth<sup>TM</sup> radio standard. An arrangement of this type is supported by the disclosure in US patent application 2001/0010689A1, in which interoperability is proposed between an IEEE 802.11 device and a Bluetooth transceiver.

According to the present invention, it is possible to implement location based services (LBS) in a wireless local area network (WLAN) using standard network components (routers, switches and access points). General information relation to wireless LAN's is described in the book "Wireless LAN's" by Jim Geier, Macmillan Technical Publishing, 1999. With LBS is meant the capability of a mobile terminal to present different content to the user depending on its position in the network.

Referring for the moment in particular to Fig. 1, a wireless local area network (WLAN) includes a series of access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> which are illustrated configured as bridges and are connected to a control means in the form of a server 10 through a network backbone 12 comprising a series of routers 14<sub>1-n</sub>. It will, however, be appreciated that access points 5 AP<sub>1-n</sub> may also be embodied as routers 14<sub>1-n</sub>. It should also be noted that, while the server is described here as a server 10 of a wireless local area network of which the mobile terminal and access points form a part, this is not essential. The server 10 may for example be anyway on a wide area network of which the Internet is only one example and merely needs to be accessible to the or each mobile terminal MT.

10 The access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> are adapted for wireless communication with one or more mobile terminals MT, which may roam between access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> in the network and may form at least temporary connections with an access point in whose area of coverage they fall at least temporarily. In the exemplary preferred embodiment, the wireless local area network WLAN comprises a wireless personal area network WPAN, having for example 15 access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> with a range of about 10m. The access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> and any mobile terminals roaming in the WPAN may in addition be configured in accordance with the Bluetooth protocol.

Each mobile terminal MT<sub>1-n</sub> is connected to a single access point AP<sub>1-n</sub> and in Fig. 1 only one mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> is illustrated and is shown by way of example as 20 connected to an exemplary access point AP<sub>3</sub>. The server 10 is equipped with a server-side processing engine (not illustrated separately), which can produce dynamic Web content depending on the output of a program, an example of such a program being implemented using PHP. It is worthy to note here that PHP is a scripting language used for dynamic web pages. When a client requests a PHP based page, the server passes the page to the PHP 25 interpreter. The PHP interpreter then executes the scripts and returns the output in the form of a dynamically generated HTTP page to the server 10.

There are two possible cases: in case A, each access point AP<sub>1-n</sub> is an Internet protocol (IP) router, while in case B each access point AP<sub>1-n</sub> is an Ethernet bridge. In case B, all access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> are directly connected to the same Ethernet network and the server 10, 30 which may or may not be connected to the same Ethernet network, is aware of the IP addresses of all access points AP<sub>1-n</sub>.

Once a mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> reaches an access point AP<sub>3</sub>, IP communication between mobile users MT and the server 10 is made possible. Context aware information delivery requires mobile user localization; i.e. the server 10 needs to know where the mobile

terminal MT<sub>1</sub> is in the network in order to send location based services LBS such as person or position-specific or related web page contents. According to the present invention, the server 10 achieves this localization purely on the basis of the access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> to which the or each mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> is connected. The actual provision of customized page contents 5 can be achieved using, for example, server-side executable routines such as CGI and PHP. CGI (Common Gateway Interface) is a method for generating server-side dynamic Web pages, and can be considered as an alternative to PHP.

Unlike some previous approaches, e.g. "Cooltown", mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> 10 location discovery is performed by the server 10 itself, eliminating the need of a pushing mechanism. A mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> requests information from the server 10 by sending a predetermined message and the server 10 is capable of acquiring the mobile terminal's IP address using PHP facilities. Then, the server 10 can trace the route that reaches the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> by means of existing network tools, to which end the reader is referred by way of example to "Mobile Networking through Mobile IP", C. Perkins, e.g. at:

15 <http://www.computer.org/internet/v2nl/perkins.htm>.

The last hop in the route represents the access point AP<sub>3</sub> the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> is connected to. The server 10 can therefore send to the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> a page whose contents depend on the access point AP<sub>3</sub> identity.

Two main cases are possible. In the first one, access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> behave as so- 20 called "Access Routers" and invocation of a "Traceroute" tool leads to access-point AP<sub>1-n</sub> identification. Traceroute information can be found for example through the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) request for comments RFC\_1393, "Traceroute Using an IP Option", Xylogics Inc. January 1993.

In the second, and a little more complicated main case, access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> 25 behave as "Bridges" and "Traceroute" could only point out the last IP router on the path towards the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub>. The last hop can then be identified by means of other network tools that exploit the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) protocol. Details of the SNMP protocol can be found through the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) request for comments RFC\_1157, "A Simple Network Management Protocol", J. 30 Case et al. May 1990.

The exemplary method used in the preferred embodiment may be embodied as an executable software product adapted to be run in the server 10. The program may be summarized as outlined below and with particular reference to the flow charts of Figs. 2 to 4.

- Initially, the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> asks for a Web page by sending a predetermined message, e.g. in the form of a hyper text transfer protocol HTTP request, to a server, asking for a PHP application to be executed. The message's route from the mobile terminal MT to the server 10 goes through its currently connected access point AP<sub>3</sub>.

5 - PHP application on the server 10 can access the IP address of the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> that generated the HTTP request.

- The PHP program invokes a "Traceroute" command to retrieve the path of the IP packet that contained the HTTP request, in order to identify the IP address of the last router 14<sub>1</sub> before the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub>. Two cases are now possible, A and B, as 10 represented by the subroutines shown with respect to Figs. 3 and 4 respectively.

- (A) If the access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> are configured as IP routers, the IP address of the access point AP<sub>3</sub> identifies a good estimate of the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> location substantially directly, at least to within an area of coverage of that access point AP<sub>3</sub>.

15 - The corresponding location based service LBS, e.g. a web page, is generated and sent to the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> in the HTTP response.

- The routine then ends END.

- (B) If access points AP<sub>1-n</sub> are configured as bridges, then the "Traceroute" command does not identify the access point AP<sub>3</sub>, but rather the last router R<sub>1</sub> to which the access points AP are connected.

20 - The PHP application on the server 10 issues a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) request to the router R<sub>1</sub> for retrieving the Medium Access Control (MAC) address of the mobile terminal MT<sub>1</sub> based on its IP address, this preferably being achieved by looking at the router's ARP tables. Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a standard protocol that allows the retrieval of the physical MAC address from the IP address. A router 14<sub>1-n</sub>, in 25 order to send a packet to a mobile terminal MT, first of all retrieves its MAC address by means of ARP, then it is able to send the message. Every time a new IP address is encountered, the IP address and the correspondent MAC address are stored in the so-called "ARP table", so MAC addresses for IP addresses already in the ARP table are immediately known.

30 - The PHP application then issues SNMP requests to each of the access points AP connected to the router R to discover which of them has the mobile terminal MT MAC address in its bridging tables.

- The access point AP that has the mobile terminal MT MAC address identifies the mobile terminal MT location.

- The corresponding location based service LBS, e.g. a Web page, is generated and sent to the mobile terminal MT in the HTTP response.

- The routine then ends END.

According to the present invention, a mobile terminal's location need not be tracked by the  
5 server 10. Instead, its position may be determined by the server 10 every time the mobile terminal MT requests a location-dependent Web page. This saves network and computing resources on both the server's and mobile terminal's sides, as the mobile terminal's location is only required when it requests context aware information.

The present invention is applicable whenever the web server 10 is controlled  
10 by the same entity that manages access points AP<sub>1-n</sub>.

Possible examples of non-limiting embodiments are:

- a web portal for a department in a corporate intranet, which presents location-dependent information to employees or visitors, e.g. services available in conference rooms or in offices (printers, projectors, maps for visitors etc.);

15 - a web server in a public area, such as a shopping mall or in an airport, that gives users location-dependent information on products or services, based on the determination of mobile terminal position from the current access point address; and - one or more servers in a city, which offer maps and other type of information to users that connect wirelessly to public hotspots.

20 Other embodiments are possible as well. Many Internet service providers (ISP) are offering wireless access to the Internet to end-users and customization of their portal based on the suggested technique would be possible. This is not limited to traditional ISP, but also to others such as those who offer WLAN Internet access to their customers in for example restaurants.

25 The present invention therefore offers simplicity in implementation, as it allows a web server to locate a mobile terminal without the need for special features such as a positioning system, e.g. GPS or similar. Furthermore, no modification is necessary in the mobile terminal MT or in the access point AP and all that they require is the ability to use existing Internet protocol IP and to support a web browser which supports the HTTP standard  
30 protocol as specified by IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force). In the case that access points are Ethernet bridges, it is necessary that their ARP tables can be browsed by a remote server, for example by means of the standard SNMP protocol. Current industry standard protocols may be used and only the web server needs to be configured, corresponding to a centralized architecture. In the case of a high number of terminals, the server may also be

easily distributed, as happens in the most common Web services. It should also be noted that the present invention is preferably embodied in a wireless personal area network WPAN, as the access points in such networks tend to have a range in the region of 10m. This short range may provide more accurate localization of the mobile terminal than using access points used  
5 in some wireless local area networks WLAN, which may have ranges of 100m. To this end, a personal area network PAN configured in accordance with the Bluetooth protocol is a good example of an arrangement in which the present invention may prove useful.

While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with respect to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that  
10 changes in form and detail may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

## CLAIMS:

1. In a wireless communications arrangement, a method of providing location based services to at least one mobile terminal, said mobile terminal being adapted for roaming between a plurality of access points and for wireless communication therebetween, said access points being controlled by a network control means and the method including:

5 a) said control means activating location based services only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from said mobile terminal through a said access point; and

10 b) said control means determining the location of said mobile terminal based on a network address of an access point through which said predetermined message was sent and directing said location based services to said mobile terminal through said access point.

2. A method according to claim 1, including sending said predetermined message in the form of a dedicated request, such as a HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request, and a said location based service comprising for example an Internet or intranet web page.

15

3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, including providing access to said control means of an address of said mobile terminal.

20 4. A method according to any preceding claim, including said control means tracing and/or retrieving a path connecting said control means to said mobile terminal, in order to identify an address of a last router before said mobile terminal.

25 5. A method according to claim 4 including, in the event that said access points are configured as routers, determining the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal substantially directly from the network address of the currently connected access point.

6. A method according to claim 4 including, in the event that said access points are configured as bridges, determining the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal through the last router to which the currently connected access point is connected.

5 7. A method according to claim 6, including determining a medium access control (MAC) address of said mobile terminal on the basis of an Internet protocol (IP) address of said mobile terminal.

10 8. A method according to claim 9, including said control means determining from said access points which of them holds in its bridging tables said medium access control (MAC) address of said mobile terminal, the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal being identified from the network address of said access point.

15 9. A method according to any one of claims 5 to 8 including, after determining the substantially instantaneous location of said mobile terminal, generating a said location based service such as a web page and sending said service to said mobile terminal.

10. A method according to any preceding claim, including determining the at least temporary location of said mobile terminal solely on the basis of the network address of an access point to which said mobile terminal is at least temporarily connected.

25 11. A method according to any preceding claim, including said control means determining the position of a said mobile terminal substantially every time said mobile terminal requests a location based service.

12. A method according to any preceding claim, including configuring said access points and the or each said mobile terminal to operate in accordance with a local area network compatible wireless technology.

30 13. A computer readable medium having recorded thereon a software product for providing location based services to at least one mobile terminal in a wireless communications arrangement, said mobile terminal being adapted for roaming between a plurality of access points and for wireless communication therebetween, said access points being controlled by a network control means and the software product including code for:

a) said control means activating location based services only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from said mobile terminal through a said access point; and

5 b) said control means determining the location of said mobile terminal based on a network address of an access point through which said predetermined message was sent and directing said location based services to said mobile terminal through said access point.

14. A software product according to claim 13, adapted for execution in said control means, said control means preferably comprising a server accessible by a said mobile 10 terminal.

15. A wireless communications arrangement comprising a plurality of access points under the control of a control means and at least one mobile terminal which is adapted to roam between said access points and for wireless communication therewith, said control 15 means being adapted to provide to said mobile terminal one or more location based services, wherein said control means is adapted to activate location based services only on receipt of a predetermined message sent thereto from said mobile terminal through a said access point, to determine the location of said mobile terminal based on a network address of an access point through which said predetermined message was sent and to direct said location based 20 services to said mobile terminal through said access point.

16. A wireless communications unit adapted to operate in accordance with the method of any one of claims 1 to 12 and preferably configured at least temporarily as at least one of an access point and a mobile terminal of a wireless communications arrangement. 25

17. A control means adapted to operate in accordance with the method of any one of claims 1 to 12 and/or for executing the software product of claim 13 or claim 14.

1/4

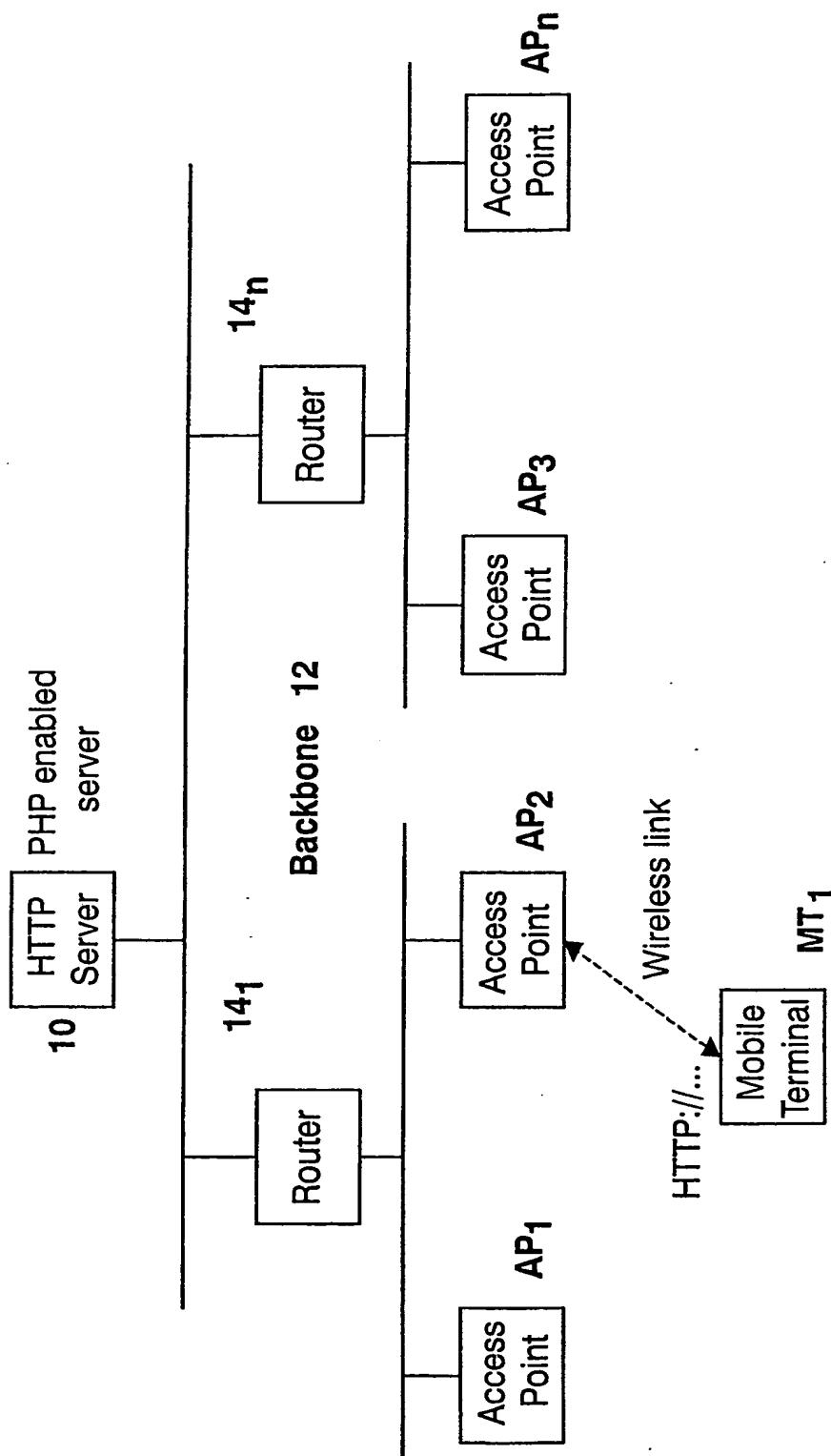


FIG. 1

2/4

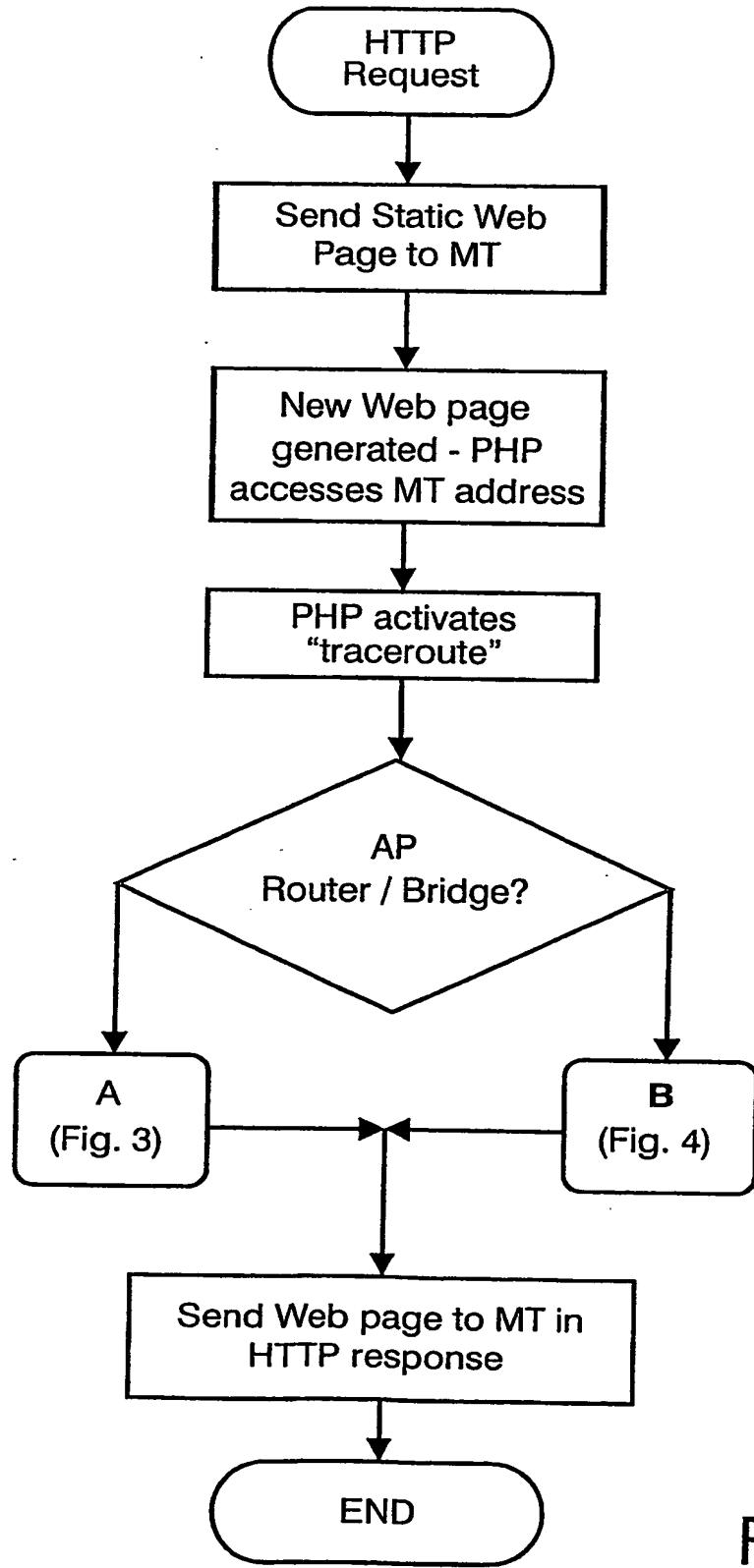


FIG.2

3/4

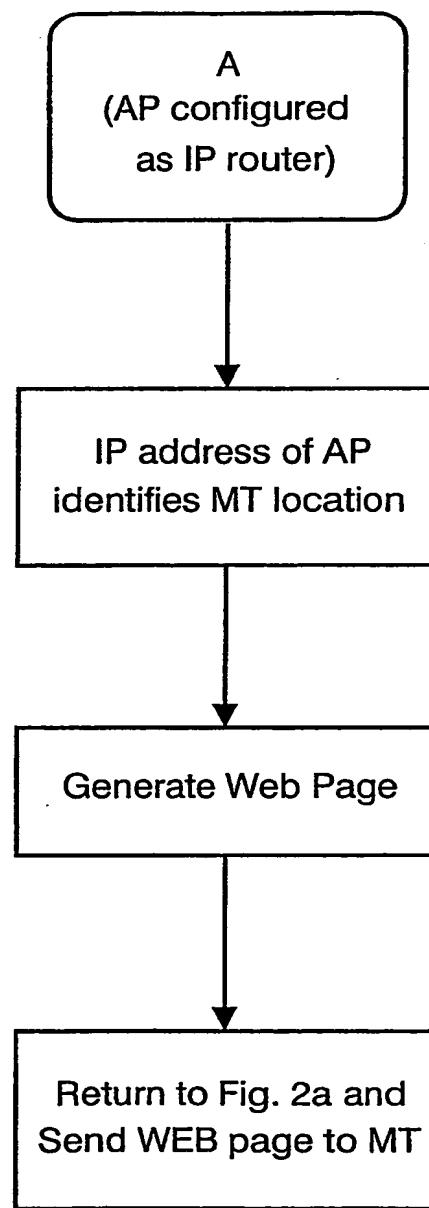


FIG.3

4/4

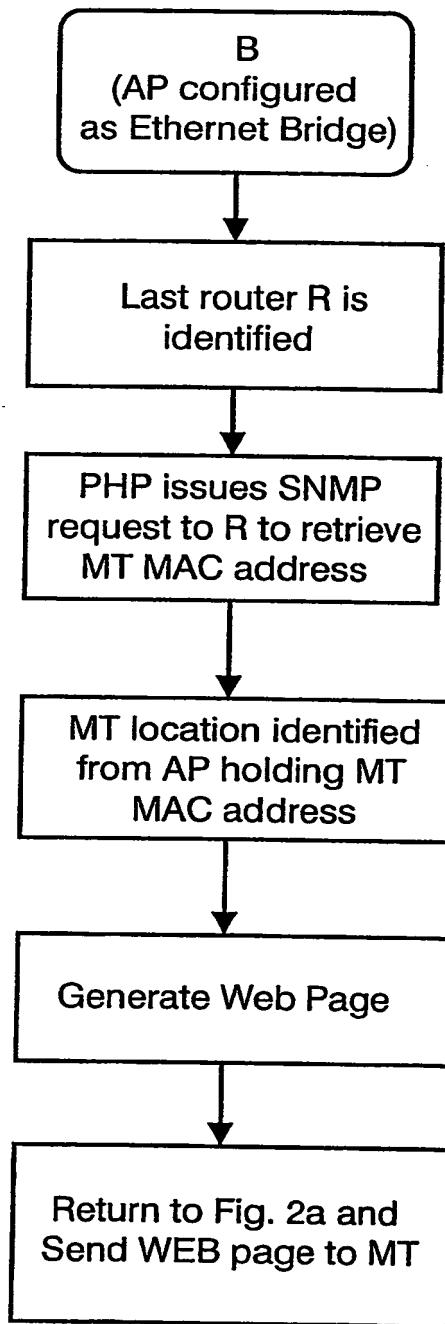


FIG.4

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/IB 03/01536

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 7 H04Q7/38 H04Q7/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC 7 H04Q H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, IBM-TDB, COMPENDEX, INSPEC, WPI Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2001/044310 A1 (LINCKE SCOTT) 22 November 2001 (2001-11-22) abstract paragraph '0011! - paragraph '0038! —	1-17
X	LEE MAN KEI ET AL: "An efficient RPC scheme in mobile CORBA environment" PARALLEL PROCESSING 2000, 21 August 2000 (2000-08-21), pages 575-582, XP010511991 * par. 2.1, 2.2 * —	1-17
P, X	WO 02 089442 A (NOKIA CORP) 7 November 2002 (2002-11-07) page 5, line 16 -page 8, line 30; claim 1 — —/—	1-17

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

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- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 August 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

01/09/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel: (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

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PCT/IB 03/01536

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 800 320 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC) 8 October 1997 (1997-10-08) column 1, line 1 -column 2, line 45 column 3, line 47 -column 5, line 17	1-17

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

on patent family members

PCT/IB 03/01536

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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WO 02089442	A	07-11-2002	WO US	02089442 A1 2003023578 A1	07-11-2002 30-01-2003	
EP 0800320	A	08-10-1997	US AU AU CA DE DE EP JP JP	5963861 A 720188 B2 1664697 A 2199879 A1 69713437 D1 69713437 T2 0800320 A2 3303721 B2 10051859 A	05-10-1999 25-05-2000 09-10-1997 05-10-1997 25-07-2002 13-02-2003 08-10-1997 22-07-2002 20-02-1998	

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